

X. *Additions to a knowledge of the Homopterous Family Cicadidæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Read March 1st, 1905.]

PLATE XI.

BEING engaged in an attempt to revise the classification of the *Cicadidæ* and to prepare a synonymic catalogue of the Family, I have been entrusted with much material belonging to other collections in order that my purview may be as extensive as possible. I have thus come across a number of undescribed species, and this paper refers only to those belonging to the subfamily *Cicadinæ*. Of these I found in the collection belonging to the Paris Museum, some beautiful species from Madagascar, which are probably among the finest in the whole family *Cicadidæ*. A striking species of *Pyena* from Natal, is from the Stockholm Museum.

Family CICADIDÆ.

Subfamily *CICADINÆ*.

Div. POLYNEURARIA.

Sadaka hyalina, sp. n.

♀. Body brownish-ochraceous; head with a large central spot, an anterior transverse line and linear margins to front, and a somewhat broken transverse fascia between eyes, black; pronotum with the lateral margins, a central longitudinal line widened anteriorly, a central transverse spot in front of anterior margin, and the incisures, black; mesonotum with four obconical spots, the two central smallest, a central lanceolate spot and a small spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, black; basal segmental abdominal margins black; the central sulcation to face, a fascia between face and eyes, and apex of rostrum black; tegmina and wings hyaline, venation ochraceous, inclining to fuscous outwardly; tegmina with the costal area and membrane ochraceous, the last containing two piceous spots; upper half of basal cell, and basal half of claval area piceous. Head including eyes about equal

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in width to base of mesonotum; head as long as pronotum excluding posterior margin, lateral pronotal margins angularly ampliate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀ 18 millim. Exp. tegm. 58 millim.

Hab. W. AFRICA; Guinée Français (Paris Mus.).

Munza revoili, sp. n. (Plate XI, fig. 5, *a, b.*)

♂. Head above piceous-black; a spot at base of antennæ, eyes, ocelli, and a large transverse spot between area of ocelli and eyes, ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, the margins flavescens, a posteriorly broad central triangular fascia to disk, the incisures, and sometimes extreme lateral margins, piceous-black; mesonotum testaceous, with four large obconical black spots, the two intermediate spots smallest; abdomen above brownish-testaceous; body beneath and legs more or less testaceous; an anterior black fascia between face and eyes; anterior tibiæ piceous; tegmina with about basal half creamy opaque, with obscure pale fuscous spots or mottlings, basal cell with its anterior and apical margins piceous, apical half of tegmina subhyaline, talc-like; a macula fascia extending across the bases of 1-5 apical areas, a similar fascia at apices of apical areas, broken on lower apical area, and more or less extending to outer margin; wings umber-brown and outwardly piceous for about two-thirds their breadth from base, the anal area dark fuscous, the venation piceous. Head including eyes slightly wider than base of mesonotum, the lateral pronotal margins broad and medially angulate; abdomen much narrowed posteriorly; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula transverse, centrally overlapping, margins moderately convex, just reaching base of abdomen.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 26 millim. Exp. tegm. 77 millim.

Hab. SOMALILAND; Ouarsangueli (Revoil—Paris Mus.).

Platypleura spicata, sp. n.

♀. Body brownish-ochraceous, thickly and longly greyishly pilose; head with the area of the ocelli, two transverse lines on the lateral margins of vertex, and an anterior marginal line to front, black; pronotum with two central lines fused posteriorly but not extending across the posterior margin, and the incisures, black; mesonotum with four medial obconical spots on anterior margin, an elongate lateral spot on each side, and a spot at each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, black; tegmina and wings pale hyaline, a little talc-like; tegmina with a spot on costal membrane and area near

base, a small spot just beyond basal cell, some short shadings on the longitudinal veins to ulnar and apical areas and the same on the transverse veins at bases of most of the apical areas black. Head including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum; the lateral margins of the pronotum strongly angularly amplified, their apices acutely spinous and a little anteriorly recurved; the greyish pilosity particularly developed on the mesonotum and abdomen, on the last forming distinct long segmental margins; the face is more or less piceous, very strongly longitudinally sulcated, its lateral areas transversely ridged; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex piceous; intermediate and posterior femora longitudinally and linearly streaked with fuscous beneath; anterior femora obtusely spined beneath.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀ 22 millim. Exp. tegm. 76 millim.

Hab. MADAGASCAR; Majunga and Pays Mahafaly (Paris Mus.).

This species is allied to *P. polydorus*, Walk., of S. and E. Africa, from which, apart from other characters, it is at once separated by the largely spinous character of the lateral pronotal margins.

Platypleura seraphina, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dull ochraceous; head with two transverse black fasciæ, the first extending through area of ocelli to lateral margin in front of eyes, the other one connected with it, a little more broken and passing through base of front; pronotum with the lateral and posterior marginal areas stramineous, a central longitudinal fascia connected with an anterior transverse curved line and the incisures black; mesonotum with two central anterior obconical spots, with a much longer fasciate spot on each side of them crossing the whole of the lateral area, and a triangulate linear spot in front of the cruciform elevation, black; abdomen above pale castaneous with transverse segmental black fasciæ which are mostly broken on disk; body beneath and legs dull ochraceous, sternum greyishly tomentose, lateral margins and striations to face, and a fascia between face and eyes piceous or black. Tegmina greyishly subopaque, the veins reddish-ochraceous, with pale fuscous mottlings and shadings, a curved fascia crossing tegmina through radial area, more or less connected with a large fasciate spot which more than occupies the whole of seventh apical area, a transverse spot at end of radial area, the transverse veins at bases of apical area 2-5, a double series of spots at apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas, and basal cell, piceous; wings reddish-ochraceous; a basal

costal spot, margins to the abdominal areas, and the outer margin—very wide at apex, piceous; marginal membrane pale hyaline. Head including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum; pronotal lateral margins ampliate and rounded, obsolete centrally angulate; anterior femora in ♀ practically unarmed.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀ 18 millim. Exp. tegm. 54 millim.

Hab. FRENCH GUINEA; Rég. de Kouroussa (H. Porbegrin—Paris Mus.).

Allied to *P. severini*, Dist.

Platypheura esa, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, base and anterior margins of front, a spot above base of antennæ, a broad transverse fascia between eyes, and margins of eyes connected with the transverse fascia near area of ocelli, black; pronotum with the posterior margin stramineous, the disk with a central fascia subtriangularly amplified anteriorly, less amplified posteriorly, the incisures, and sub-lateral margins (broadly) black; mesonotum black, with the margins of four obconical spots—the two central shortest—ochraceous; cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdomen black; segmental margins castaneous, tympanal flaps stramineous; body beneath ochraceous, sternum greyishly tomentose; anterior margin and central sulcation to face, a fascia between face and eyes, basal areas of opercula, abdominal segmental margins, and under-surface of anterior tibiæ black; tegmina and wings pale hyaline; tegmina, with more than half of basal venation ochraceous, remainder black; basal cell and dividing line between costal membrane and area, black. Head including eyes slightly wider than base of mesonotum; lateral marginal areas of pronotum moderately ampliate, but the margins almost straightly truncate, not angulate; opercula in male broad, reaching the second abdominal segment, their apical margins obliquely convex, their inner margins overlapping; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 22–24 millim. Exp. tegm. 65 millim.

Hab. SOMALILAND; Ouarsangueli and Obok (Paris Mus.).

Yanga bowvicri, sp. n. (Plate XI, fig. 2 a, b.)

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum greenish or brownish-ochraceous; front of head with anterior marginal lines and a central spot widened and angulated posteriorly, black; vertex with the area of the ocelli, two transverse fasciæ on its lateral area, and a linear longitudinal spot on each side of disk, black; pronotum with the anterior margin, the incisures, and two central lines neither

reaching the anterior margin nor extending to the posterior marginal area, black; mesonotum with two short obconical spots on anterior margin, a discal triangular spot and a transverse series of four small spots across posterior area, black; a long, pale castaneous obconical spot on each lateral area which contains two small black spots at its base and one at its apex; abdomen above black, with a central basal longitudinal ochraceous area, and the segmental margins more or less greyishly pilose; body beneath and legs greenish-ochraceous, the sternum greyishly tomentose, the opercula palely piceous and greyishly tomentose, their margins dull ochraceous; tegmina brownish-ochraceous, costal membrane and area more or less greenish, radial area with three pale spots, some obscure paler spots and mottlings in ulnar and apical areas and alternate darker and paler outer marginal spots; wings pale umber-brown, basal third blackish-castaneous, a streak of the same colour both in and beneath radial area, and much paler castaneous longitudinal rays between the veins on the apical area, extreme outer margin also pale castaneous; body short, broad, and robust; head including eyes as wide as base of mesonotum; lateral margins of pronotum angularly ampliate; abdomen about as long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; costal membrane of tegmina a little wider than costal area; rostrum extending to posterior coxæ; opercula somewhat large, their inner apical areas overlapping, their posterior margins slightly convexly rounded, and their disks strongly foveately impressed.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 38-40 millim. Exp. tegm. 113 millim.

Hab. MADAGASCAR; Baie d'Antongil (Mocouerys—Paris Mus.).

I have named this species after Prof. A. Bouvier, "Fondateur et Conservateur" of the Paris Museum, from whom I have received much valued entomological assistance at various times.

Yanga grandidieri, sp. n. (Plate XI, fig. 3 a, b.)

♂. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum green; head with margins of front, a spot behind anterior angles of vertex, the area of the ocelli and a spot at inner margin of eyes, black; pronotum with the incisures and two small central spots in front of posterior margin, black; mesonotum with a spot in front of cruciform elevation and a transverse series of four spots behind it, black; abdomen piceous, a central longitudinal basal area, the tympanal coverings and posterior segmental margins pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs pale greenish or inclining to ochraceous; tegmina green, much suffused with bronzy-green, the costal area and membrane pale green, the first

with a central fuscous spot, outer margin with distinct fuscous spots; wings ochraceous, posterior margin narrowly, and apex broadly, castaneous.

♀. Larger than ♂, abdomen above more castaneous, and with the apical and anal segments cretaceous; tegmina less suffused with bronzy-green, especially on basal area, where there are two distinct fuscous spots in radial area, and about four similar ones beneath them, the apical half is also much more broken up with pale green; wings as in ♂, but sometimes with the apical castaneous area only indicated by two inner spots.

Head, including eyes, about equal in width to base of mesonotum, its length equalling that of pronotum—excluding its posterior margin; opercula in ♂ very strongly concavely sinuate inwardly, the posterior angles overlapping, and thus exposing a circular space of the metasternum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex piceous.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 27–32, ♀ 29–30 millim. Exp. tegm. ♂ 70–90, ♀ 90–100 millim.

Hab. MADAGASCAR; Région du Sud-est (Alluaud—Paris Mus.).

Allied to *Y. guttularis*, Sign., from which it is to be differentiated apart from its very distinct coloration by the more produced frontal area of the head and the very broad central longitudinal sulcation to face.

I have dedicated the species to Mon. A. Grandidier, whose name is a household word in the zoological literature of Madagascar.

Umjaba alluaudi, sp. n. (Plate XI, fig. 1 *a*, *b*.)

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum pale virescent; head with the anterior margins of front, two spots on lateral margins of vertex, and the area of the ocelli, black; pronotum with two oblique lines on disk, and eight small spots—three on each lateral area, and two central on posterior area, black; mesonotum with four pale sub-obsolete obconical spots on anterior area, and a transverse series of four black spots on posterior area; abdomen above piceous, centrally, longitudinally castaneous on basal area; body beneath and legs greenish-ochraceous, ventral segments margined with piceous; tegmina very pale tawny brown, the costal membrane and area virescent; on basal half there are two spots in radial area, and two or three spots in each of the ulnar areas beneath it umber-brown, on apical half there are many umber-brown and greyish mottlings, and a prominent subcostal greyish spot between radial area and apex of wing; wings

pale ochraceous, with an umber-brown submarginal macular fascia. Head including eyes considerably narrower than base of mesonotum; lateral margins of pronotum slightly and obscurely angulate; costal membrane of tegmina much narrower than costal area; opercula with their margins rounded, discally foveate at base, their inner apical angles overlapping; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 36 millim. Exp. tegm. 112 millim.

Hub. MADAGASCAR; "Vallee d'Ambolo"; Forêt de Sakavalana (Alluaud—Paris Mus.).

Allied to *U. evanescens*, Butl., and although very dissimilar in colour, the markings of the tegmina are very similar in pattern. The two species, apart from colour, can be thus identified:

U. evanescens, ♂.

Greatest width of tegmina nearly equal to half their length.

Rostrum passing anterior margins of opercula.

U. alluaudi, ♂.

Greatest width of tegmina little more than one-third of their length. Rostrum only reaching anterior margins of opercula.

Pyena natalensis, sp. n. (Plate XI, fig. 4 *a*, *b*.)

Body above ochraceous; head with two central fasciæ to front which are connected at centre, a transverse spot at anterior angles of vertex, and a fascia between eyes, black; pronotum with a transverse spot on anterior margin, and two oblique lines from near eyes which converge on disk, black; mesonotum with four short anterior obconical spots, of which the central two are largest, a central lanceolate spot much amplified at base, two small spots in front of cruciform elevation, and a submarginal fascia on each lateral area, black; abdomen greyishly-pilose, segmental margins, and two central lines on first and second segments, black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, femora streaked with piceous; central sulcation to face and spot between face and eyes black; tibiæ castaneous, the tarsi more or less piceous; tegmina hyaline, the venation castaneous, costal membrane and area ochraceous; about basal third creamy opaque, with two hyaline spots in radial area, two in base of both third and fourth ulnar areas, and a long hyaline streak in lower ulnar area; remaining hyaline area of tegmina with scattered fuscous markings; wings hyaline, venation ochraceous, about basal half ochraceous, opaque, which is partially margined both outwardly and posteriorly with fuscous. Opercula in male broad, transverse, strongly overlapping at their inner margins, their posterior margins

convex ; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ ; head including eyes much less in width than base of mesonotum ; pronotal margins much amplified and medially angulate, reaching base of basal cell to tegmina ; costal membrane prominently arched at base and broader than costal area.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 30–31 millim. Exp. tegm. 90–92 millim.

Hab. NATAL (Stockholm Mus.).

Div. CICADARIA.

Rihana martini, sp. n.

Body above dark chocolate-brown, head, pronotum, and mesonotum sometimes a little paler in hue ; head with the lateral areas of front, a spot at apical angles of vertex, and a transverse fascia between the eyes, black ; pronotum with the anterior margin and two central longitudinal fasciæ connected posteriorly, black ; mesonotum with two anterior central obconical spots, a more indistinct lateral fascia on each side, a central lanceolate spot, its base widened in front of cruciform elevation, which has a spot on each of its anterior angles, black ; abdomen greyishly-tomentose at base ; segmental margins—very broad on second segment, and anterior margins of tympanal coverings, black ; body beneath paler than above ; head and sternum greyishly-tomentose, legs and opercula brownish-ochraceous, abdomen purplish-brown, margins of acetabulæ crimson ; a transverse fascia between eyes, central sulcation to face, and sometimes subapices to femora, black ; tegmina and wings hyaline, extreme bases of both sanguineous ; venation ochraceous or greenish-ochraceous ; tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of second, third, fourth and fifth apical areas more or less infuscate, and a small fuscous spot near apices of longitudinal veins to those areas ; opercula about half the length of abdomen, inwardly overlapping, their lateral margins concavely sinuate, their apical margins rounded ; rostrum just reaching the posterior coxæ ; anterior femora with two strong black spines beneath.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 34 millim. Exp. tegm. 102 millim.

Hab. MADAGASCAR (Coll. Dist.) ; Région du Sud, Andranomana (Alluaud—Paris Mus.).

Rihana hova, sp. n.

Body above and beneath pale brown, thickly finely greyishly pilose ; head with the lateral striæ to front, area of ocelli anteriorly emitting a transverse linear fascia, lateral margins of vertex, and two

transverse oblique fascia before eyes, black; pronotum with the lateral and posterior margins virescent, the disk with two central—sometimes broken, longitudinal fasciæ united posteriorly, black; mesonotum with two central obconical spots, on each side of which are two small oblong anterior marginal spots, a broad sublateral fascia, and a large spot in front of cruciform elevation anteriorly lanceolately produced, black; abdomen with the segmental margins obscure olivaceous; a central anterior spot to face, ochraceous margined with black, and a black fascia between face and eyes; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation brownish-ochraceous, tegmina with the transverse veins at bases of second and third apical areas moderately infuscated; length of head more than half the breadth between inner margins of eyes, front moderately prominent; pronotum with the lateral margins angulate a little before the posterior angles; opercula in male longer than broad, centrally overlapping, their lateral margin a little sinuate, their apices broadly rounded and not extending beyond basal abdominal segment; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex piceous; anterior femora armed beneath with two long spines and a smaller one near apex.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 25 millim. Exp. tegm. 77 millim.

Hab. MADAGASCAR; Ikongo and Morondava (Paris Mus.).

Cicada pulverulenta, sp. n.

Pale brownish-ochraceous, shortly but thickly griseously pilose; head with the lateral areas of front, lateral apical margins of vertex, and a transverse fascia between eyes, piceous; pronotum with two central longitudinal lines—united posteriorly, and the incisures, piceous; mesonotum with four obconical spots of which the two central ones are smallest, a central lanceolate spot, and a small spot in front of each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, piceous; abdomen above densely griseously pilose, the disks of first and second segments distinctly darker in hue; body beneath pale dull ochraceous; a fascia between eyes and a large spot on face, piceous; opercula greyishly tomentose; basal segmental margins pale castaneous; tegmina and wings pale hyaline; tegmina with the venation and costal membrane ochraceous, both finely spotted with white; transverse veins at base of second, third, and fifth apical areas and small spots near apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas, fuscous; wings with the veins ochraceous; length of head not more than half the width between eyes; head including eyes about as wide as base of mesonotum; opercula in ♂ not passing base of abdomen, sub-

elongate, not overlapping internally, apical margins rounded, lateral margins moderately concavely sinuate; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀, 21 millim. Exp. tegm. 55 millim.

Hab. MADAGASCAR and SEYCHELLES (Paris Mus.).

Div. DUNDUBIARIA.

Cosmopsaltria alticola, sp. n.

♂. Dull ochraceous; head with the following black markings, viz. a basal angulate spot, margins of pale central apical spot, transverse striations, and basal lateral margins to front and area of the ocelli, an oblique streak on each lateral area of vertex and a basal spot before each eye; pronotum with two central fasciæ united anteriorly and posteriorly, and the inner lateral margins, black; mesonotum with the margins of two central obconical spots, a central lanceolate spot, and two small spots in front of basal cruciform elevation, black; abdomen with the segmental margins black, those to the third, fourth and fifth segments more or less maculate; body beneath and legs ochraceous; a fascia between eyes, apex of face, sub-apical annulations to anterior femora, anterior tibiæ excluding bases, apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and apices of opercula, black, the last posteriorly greyishly tomentose; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation ochraceous, transverse veins at base of second, third and fifth apical areas to tegmina palely infusate.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 40 millim. Exp. tegm. 108 millim.

Hab. BORNEO; Kina Balu (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. montivaga*, Dist., but with the opercula only reaching the fifth abdominal segment; markings also different.

Platylomia juno, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dull ochraceous; head with a large quadrangular spot on lateral margins of front, the area of the ocelli connected with a transverse angulated spot on each side, and a basal spot near inner margins of eyes, black; pronotum with two much angulated central fasciæ connected with a curved discal fascia on each side, and a broad sublateral fascia, black; mesonotum with two broken anterior obconical spots, connected with a central fascia much widened posteriorly and occupying the whole anterior area of the cruciform elevation, two sublateral fasciæ and a posterior marginal spot, black; cruciform elevation centrally ochraceous;

abdomen black, the anterior areas of the segments above somewhat castaneous; sternum and coxæ ochraceously tomentose; transverse striations and longitudinal area of face, a transverse spot between face and eyes, and spots to coxæ black; a basal spot to face, and the rostrum excluding apex, ochraceous; legs piceous or black, apices of femora ochraceous; opercula black with their disks dull ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous or brownish-ochraceous, their bases narrowly piceous; tegmina with the transverse veins at the bases of the second and third apical areas a little infuscated. Face prominently tumid; rostrum extending a little beyond the posterior coxæ, opercula only reaching the third abdominal segment, situate widely apart and occupying the lateral abdominal areas, sinuate on each side near base, narrowed and a little rounded posteriorly.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 40 millim. Exp. tegm. 114 millim.

Hab. SE-TCHOUEN; Ta-tsien-lou (R. P. Gros-Jean—Paris Mus.).

Allied to *P. umbrata*, Dist.

Platylomia diana, sp. n.

Closely allied in general appearance and markings to *P. juno*, Dist., but larger, the opercula reaching the sixth abdominal segment, entirely ochraceous excepting their extreme margins and apex, posteriorly globosely convex; legs ochraceous, longitudinal streaks to femora, bases and apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, black.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 50 millim. Exp. tegm. 126 millim.

Hab. SE-TCHOUEN, Ta-tsien-lou (R. P. Gros-Jean—Paris Mus.).

Oncotympana virescens, sp. n.

♂. Body above black; head with a large spot at base of front, and a small spot on each side of ocelli, ochraceous; pronotum with a central lunulate ochraceous fascia, the whole of the lateral areas piceous, the posterior margin inwardly pale-greenish; mesonotum with the lateral margins, the margins of two central obconical spots, and two small spots in front of cruciform elevation, ochraceous; abdomen with the posterior margins of the second and third abdominal segments, the tympanal coverings, disk beneath, and opercula, pale bright virescent, sternum thickly ochraceously tomentose; legs black, longitudinally streaked with virescent; tegmina and wings hyaline, extreme bases of both virescent, the venation fuscous; tegmina with the transverse veins at the bases of the second,

third, fifth, seventh, and eighth apical areas broadly piceous, and a series of small piceous spots near apices of longitudinal veins to apical areas; opercula in male, broad, centrally overlapping, and reaching base of second abdominal segment; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 19-20 millim. Exp. tegm. 107-112 millim.

Hab. TIBET; Tsekoo (Paris Mus.).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- FIG. 1. *Umjaba alluandi*.
2. *Yanga bouvieri*.
3. „ *grandidieri*.
4. *Pycna natalensis*.
5. *Munza revoili*.

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